

OBSERVATIONS

39
UPON THE

CASE

OF

William Rose an Apothecary,

As represented by him

To the Most Honourable House of LORDS, upon his bringing the CASE before the said House by a *Writ of Error*, in order to have the Judgment obtain'd against him by the College of Physicians, in the Queen's-Bench, Reversed.

Respice quid moneant Leges, quid Curia mandet. Juven.

*Quid rides? Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur.* Horat.

L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year 1704.



William Rose an Apothecary,

As requested by him

To the Most Honourable House of LORDS, up-
on his bringing the CASE before the said
House by a Bill of Pardon, in order to have the
Judgment obtained in him by the College
of Physicians, in Queen's Bench, Re-
versed.



Respectfully presented to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, by
J. W.

Printed by J. W. at the British Museum.
HOTEL.

L O N D O N

Printed in the Year 1704.

*Observations upon the CASE of
William Rose an Apothecary, &c.*

THINGS look very melancholy, when the Law it self, under which every honest Man expects Protection, stands in need of a Vindication. Yet this seems to be the unhappy Condition of it, in respect to the Physicians of London incorporate, who like out-law'd Men, are by many thought to have no Title to the Benefit of those Acts of Parliament that have been made in their Favour. That this is their Misfortune, and how undeservedly, will appear by the Recital and Examination of the following CASE, as represented by the Apothecaries, which is as follows.

The CASE of William Rose, Apothecary, upon a Writ of Error to Reverse a Judgment given against him in the Queen's-Bench at the Suit of the College of Physicians:

THAT the College of Physicians were incorporated the 10th H. 8. and their Charter confirmed, as is pretended, by Act of Parliament, the 14 and 15 H. 8.

That long before, and ever since the said Charter and Act, the Trade of an Apothecary hath been look'd upon and esteem'd a Lawful Trade, and to consist in the Making and

Compounding Medicines, and Selling and Giving them to all Persons wanting the same, at Reasonable Prices; and the Apothecaries have thus all along practised their Trade and Profession.

That several Physicians (not so much as Educated in, or Graduates of our own famous Universities) being for the sakes of their Fines, or other Considerations, lately admitted into the College, are now so Numerous, as to take on them the Government thereof, and have fallen into divers Methods for Monopolizing the whole Business of Physick, both as to the Compounding, Selling, and Prescribing thereof, and are setting up to enforce every one to buy their Advice (whether they like it or not) and this without the Consent, and contrary to the Will of the most Eminent and best esteem'd of their own Profession, who are always mention'd by the Apothecaries with Honour and Respect.

I. By Oaths, Bonds and Fines imposed on their own Members, and others hereafter to be Admitted, for Submitting to their new-made By-Laws, whereby they are like to keep the Management amongst themselves.

II. By setting up divers Shops for Making and Selling Medicines, on pretence of Charity, but in truth for their private Gain, by *Nostrums* (as they call them) which they multiply, and always sell at dear Rates.

III. By Vexatious Prosecutions upon pretence of a Clause in their Charter, That none within *London*, or seven Miles compass, shall exercise the Faculty of Physick, unless admitted thereto by the President and College, on penalty of *5 l. per Month*.

That in the Action brought by the College against the now Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, the CASE appears to be,

That one *Seal*, a poor Butcher, being sick, sent to the Plaintiff for Medicines proper for his Distemper, who not being Licensed by the College, without the Advice of a Physician, and without any Fee for his Advice, at *Seal's* Request, made

up

up several *Bolus's*, *Electuaries* and *Juleps*, and them Sold, and deliver'd to him as proper for his Distemper.

And whether this were any Offence, or Illegal, is only the Question.

That Judgment having been given in the *Queen's-Bench* against the now Plaintiff on a special Verdict, he humbly hopes the same shall be Reversed for these Reasons:

That the Consequence of this Judgment will entirely ruin the Plaintiff in his Trade, and indeed all other Apothecaries, since they can't (if this Judgment be affirm'd) use their Professions without the Prescript or Licence of a Physician.

That the constant Use and Practice which has always been with the Apothecary, shall, as we humbly hope, be judg'd the best Expounder of this Charter: And that selling a few *Lozenges*, or a small *Electuary*, to any asking for a Remedy for a Cold, or in other ordinary or common Cases, or where the Medicine has known and certain Effects, may not be deem'd unlawful, or Practising as a Physician, when no Fee is taken or demanded for the same.

That the Physicians by straining an Act made so long ago, may not be enabled to monopolize all manner of Physick solely to themselves; and the rather, for that such a Construction will not only be the undoing of the Apothecaries, but also

1. A Tax on the Nobility and Gentry, who in the slightest Cases, even for their Servants, can't then have any kind of Medicines, without consulting and giving a Fee to one of the College.

2. An Oppression to the poorer Families not able to go to the Charge of a Fee; the suppressing of the Apothecaries being to deprive such poor People and Families of all manner of Assistance in their Necessities.

3. A certain Prejudice to all Sick Persons on sudden Accidents, and new Symptoms arising, especially in Acute Diseases, and in the Night, wherein if the Apothecary is called, and shall dare to apply the least Remedy, he runs the hazard of being ruined, or the Patient the danger of being lost.

For all which, and several other Errors in the Record, it is most humbly Pray'd, That your Lordships will be pleased to Reverse the Judgment.

Sam. Dod.

That this Representation is a Mis-representation throughout, the following Observations upon each Paragraph, will, 'tis not doubted, demonstrate.

§. I. That the College of Physicians were incorporated the 10 H. 8. and their Charter confirmed, as is pretended, by Act of Parliament, the 14 and 15 Hen. 8.

OBSERVATION.

The Apothecaries would hereby insinuate, that the College of Physicians had nothing but a Pretence to any Act of Parliament for their Power; which, bating the singular Modesty of the Expression, is readily confuted, by citing the Act of the 14 and 15 of Hen. 8. which confirmed their Charter, the Clause whereof relating to the present Case, is as follows.

Concessimus etiam eisdem Præsidenti, & Collegio seu communitati, & successoribus suis, quod nemo in dicta civitate aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exerceat dictam Facultatem nisi ad hoc per dict. Præsidentem & communitatem seu successores eorum qui pro tempore fuerint, admissus sit per ejusdem Præsidentis & Collegii literas sigillo suo communi sigillat. sub pœna centum solidorum pro quolibet mense quo non admissus eandem facultatem exercuit, dimid. inde nobis & hæredibus nostris, dim. dict. Præsidenti & Collegio applicand. An. 14 & 15 Hen. 8.

This

This Act, with this, and all its other Clauses, was confirmed and augmented with Additional Privileges, by an Act pass'd in the second Session of the Parliament of Queen *Mary* the First, and has been further recognized by the Royal Charters of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* the First, King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second: All which may suffice to shew that we have more than a *PRETENCE* of Law on our side.

The Practice of Physick even then was so scandalously invaded by evil and illiterate Persons, who abused the Credulity of the People with false, though specious Pretences, that the King in pure Care and Tenderness to his People, found it necessary to restrain the Exercise of the Art of Physick by a Law; with which Sentiments of his, his Parliament concurr'd: And to that end Dr. *Chambers*, Dr. *Linacre*, and others, were appointed and empowered to associate to themselves a Number of Grave and Learned Men in their Faculty, without whose Examination and Licence under their Common Seal, none were permitted to practise Physick in *London*, or seven Miles round, under a Penalty therein mentioned: And lest their Care should seem to be confin'd to too narrow Bounds, in circumscribing their Power to that small Extent; It was further Enacted, That notwithstanding a Power formerly invested in the Bishops, of Licensing Persons to practise Physick within their respective Dioceses; that this Licence should be limited to such Persons only as had been examin'd and approv'd by the President and three at least of the Elects, and were recommended by their Letters Testimonial, unless the Person were a Graduate in one of our Universities, who had accomplish'd all things for his *Form*.

And here we may observe, that even then the Bishops, tho' neither their Learning nor sincere Intentions, were called in question, were not thought competent Judges of any Man's Qualifications for the Practice of Physick; and therefore the President, and three of the Elects of the College

lege were called to their Aid, so as the Person to be examined and approved, should wait upon them in *London*, wheresoever he was to receive his further Licence.

The Care of this King and his Parliament further appears, by their Indulgence to Persons of true Education and Literature, in easing the Graduates of our own Universities, who had accomplished all things *for their Form*. By which Words no Man can suppose they intended Persons that had taken *any Degree* in one of our Universities; but those only, who had taken *regular Degrees in the Faculty of Physick*. By which it is plain, that they meant to restrain the Exercise of that Faculty to those only who were approvedly Learned in it.

Now if Men who were of an undoubted and approved Learning, were by Law debarr'd the exercise of that Art, for want of a publick Testimonial by degrees of their Application to it; It cannot be suppos'd that Persons of no Literature, should upon any less terms than Examination, be admitted to that Privilege.

§. II. That long before, and ever since the said Charter and Act, the Trade of an Apothecary hath been look'd upon and esteemed a lawful Trade, and to consist in the making and compounding Medicines, and selling and giving them to all Persons wanting the same, at reasonable Prices; and the Apothecaries have thus all along Practis'd their Trade and Profession.

OBSERVATION.

Before that Charter and Act, the Trade of an *Apothecary* was just as lawful as that of a Grocer, for they were the same: Plums, Sugar, Spice, Venice-Treacle, Mithridate, &c. were sold in the same Shop by the same Person, and no body question'd the Legality of it; because it was suppos'd they dealt as fairly in one part of their Trade as they did in the other; and the Ingredients of an Electuary then, were as cheap as those of a Pudding, and both furnished from the same Shop.

How

How they came afterwards to be separated in King *James* the First's time, their own Charter recites : And how they have behaved themselves from that time ; since they are so desirous of History, we may have occasion to shew. But here we may observe, that among all the Reasons by them alleged, for a Separation from the *Grocers* ; a necessity for a Liberty of Practice to them, was none of them : And tho' *Physicians* were not then so Numerous, nor perhaps more Learned than now they are, yet of all the Branches of that lawful Trade they speak of, Prescribing and Advising Medicines was none : And therefore upon the Terms they now Exercise it, it neither then was, nor yet is a Lawful Trade. That they then lawfully Exercis'd their Trade, and Sold at reasonable Prices, is not deny'd : But that they do Either at this time, is positively contradicted, and shall be demonstrated if they require it ; and this very Case under Consideration, may serve for one Instance.

§. III. That several Physicians (not so much as Educated in, or Graduates of our own Famous Universities) being for the sakes of their Fines, or other Considerations, lately admitted into the College, are now so Numerous, as to take on them the Government thereof, and have fallen into divers Methods for Monopolizing the whole Business of Physick, both as to the Compounding, Selling, and Prescribing thereof, and are setting up to enforce every one to buy their Advice (whether they like it or not) and this without the Consent, and contrary to the Will of the most Eminent and best esteem'd of their own Profession, who are always mention'd by the Apothecaries with Honour and Respect.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

That some *Physicians*, not so much as Educated in, or *Graduates* of our own Universities, have been put upon the College, must be own'd: But they were not admitted for the sake of Fines, or such Considerations, as the *Apothecaries* falsely allege; but were impos'd upon the College by King *James* his Charter; and many of these have been the cause of the Disturbances the Society have ever since labour'd under. These Men excepted, and some that were either *Physicians* to the late King, or are now so to her present Majesty, we may challenge them to mention any one concern'd in the Government of the College, who is not a *Graduate Doctor* of one of our Universities, and has not been fairly Examined previously to his Admission.

But these Ungraduated Irregular Men, are not the Persons they quarrel with: On the contrary, they are the Favourites and Favourers of the *Apothecaries*, and have been the principal Raisers and Fomenters of those Disputes in the Faculty, which seem to those who are not rightly enough inform'd, to distinguish the Legitimate from the Spurious, to divide the Faculty it self: And like the false Mother before *Solomon*, are rather for tearing the Child than preserving it, as having no Tenderness for that to which they have no Title. For this it is the *Apothecaries* are so fond of them, upon a double Reason; first, as knowing they have little better right to practise than themselves; and next, for want of a sufficient Right, they will stoop to those Submissions to them, which few Regular *Physicians* can humble themselves to. Tho' it must be confest, that some, even of these, have made their Court to the *Apothecaries*, by undue Means and Practices, scandalous to their Degrees; for which, tho' the *Apothecaries* call them (with the preceding) *the most Eminent and best Esteem'd*, they are not envy'd by the rest of their Profession: and perhaps the World may e're long become sensible, that it is neither their Skill nor Honesty pro-

procures them this Character ; but a Collusion betwixt them and their Patrons (the Apothecaries) to impose upon their Patients, and promote a mutual Interest : And therefore they must be mention'd by them *with Honour and Respect*.

§. IV. First, by Oaths, Bonds and Fines, imposed on their own Members, and others hereafter to be Admitted, for Submitting to their new-made By-Laws, whereby they are like to keep the Management amongst themselves.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

The Oaths they mention are only promissory of the observing the Statutes of the College : than which a more Equitable and Moral Body of Laws was never Compiled for any private Society : And the Bonds were introduc'd since this late Obtrusion, to enforce these Oaths, when some Men (of whom the Apothecaries are now very fond) were found not to have Honour or Conscience enough to regard an Oath that was not Penal, though it bound them to nothing but what moral Honesty would oblige them to. As for what they call *Fines*, if they mean the Fees of Admission, it is practis'd in proportion in the meanest Company in London, even their own. As for the making of *By-Laws*, all other Companies incorporate claim a Right, and Exercise it by annexing Penalties for the Breach of them : And it seems unintelligible, that the Physicians alone should be clamour'd at for a Power which they have given them by Law ; and which is neither singular nor unequitable, and which they have yet perhaps exercised more tenderly than any Company in London. This Indulgence may indeed be a Fault in them, at least in Prudence ; but it is none of the Faults the Apothecaries would complain of.

§. V. 2dly, By setting up divers Shops for Making and Selling Medicines, on pretence of Charity, but in truth for their private Gain, by *Nostrums* (as they call them) which they multiply, and always sell at dear Rates.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

Here *Diana* of the *Ephesians* is concerned, and *Demetrius* is very busie to cause an Uproar amongst the Crafts-men: It is the Concern of their Trade: The three *Dispensaries* are the divers Shops they talk of, where indeed many thousands of poor Patients (and others) are relieved every Year, without the extravagant Charge of an *Apothecary's* Bill. The Case of these *Dispensaries* is thus: The *Physicians* of the College near ten years ago, did agree, and oblige themselves by one of these grievous *By-Laws* they complain of, to Visit and give their Advice to their Neighbouring Poor, *Gratis*: And when the exorbitant Exactions of the *Apothecaries* for the Medicines prescrib'd, rendred the Charity of the *Physicians* ineffectual to these poor people; and the obstinate Refusal of the *Apothecaries* to comply with any moderate Rate, though for the Poor only, made the Case of those Poor desperate; a Committee of the Common Council of *London*, before whom this matter was brought, being sensible of the Distress of these People, apply'd to the College by way of Request, to supply the poor, themselves, with Medicines at reasonable Rates: Which after a re-iterated Refusal of the *Apothecaries*, they charitably undertook; and a great Number of them entred into a voluntary Subscription for the furnishing Medicines, without any prospect or intention of Profit to themselves: By which Subscription many thousands of poor people have been relieved. But, that they did it for private Gain, or sold any Medicines at dear Rates, is such a bare-fac'd, groundless Calumny, as becomes no Front, but that of an *Apothecary's*.
Hither-

Hitherto the *Physicians* Subscribing have been so far from making profit of any *Nostrums*, or other Medicines, that not one of them has been repay'd one Penny of his Subscription-Money; nor has any Dividend or Profit of any kind been thought of, or propos'd amongst them.

It is perhaps a defect in Policy, not to have made that profit which the *Apothecaries* charge them with; for had they done so, many of those *Physicians* who now Confederate with the *Apothecaries* against them, would for their own Gain, have been very Zealous in the Project, and as Insolent towards the *Apothecaries*, as now they are Humble.

It is confess'd that besides the Poor, many Rich and Noble Persons have been furnish'd with Medicines in their respective Cases from the Dispensaries: And that for divers Reasons.

First, Because the *Physicians* prescribing for them, were assured that the Medicines there, were undoubtedly the best.

Secondly, Because many Excellent Remedies are there reposit, which have never yet been trusted in the Shops of *Apothecaries*.

Thirdly, Because the *Physician* was not obliged to prostitute his Honour and Conscience, by over-loading his Patient to oblige a Craving *Apothecary*; or to run the risque of being undermin'd in his Reputation by Slandorous Suggestions, for not submitting to be the *Apothecary's* Under-Pick-Pocket.

And *Lastly*, Because he could serve his Patient Quantity for Quantity, and Quality for Quality, (supposing the *Apothecary's* Medicines to be as good as can be made) fifteen shillings in the pound cheaper than any where else; which is a Thrift the greatest Man who does not love to be Cheated, needs not be asham'd of.

These Reasons, it is hop'd, may be sufficient to justify the Conduct of the *Physicians* in that particular: Especially since the *Apothecaries* by corrupting and sophisticating Medicines; by substituting one thing for another, and by their intolerable Exactions, have brought the practice of Physick to that
pass,

pass, that a Physician cannot practise in the ordinary method, without great hazard to his Patient's Life, or his own Conscience or Reputation: For if he be not in Confederacy with the *Apothecary*, and so connives at and frequently overlooks the badness of his Medicines to the hazard of his Patients Health, and perhaps Life, and in violation of his own Conscience; or consenting and assistant to the extravagant Exaction of the *Apothecary*, to the great damage of his Patient's Purse, he is sure to lye expos'd to the revengeful insinuations of the *Apothecary* upon every sinister accident, which thro' the malignity of the Distemper, the disobedience of the Patient to direction, the carelessness or over-officiousness of the Attendants, or even the malice of the *Apothecary* himself (of which we can upon occasion give many Instances) may happen: and so undeservedly lose his Reputation in that Family, and all others where the Case shall be reported, which will be as far as the *Apothecary* can carry it.

But since the *Apothecaries* by an unmannerly Insinuation, and false assertion provoke us to take further notice of the use of *Nosstrums*, (as they say we call them) we are bound to acquaint all Mankind with our use of them, and the reason of it.

Having in the Prosecution of our Studies and Practice, improv'd and enlarg'd the *Materia Medica*, by the Addition of several Efficacious Medicines, as well Simple as Compound, not known before, or not applyed to those uses, for which we have found them to serve better than any others before in use: We laid under a necessity either of prostituting them to the abuse of the *Apothecaries* thro' Adulteration, Exaction or presumptuous ill Application (by which the best Medicines are often brought into disgrace) or to keep them secret, and take from the *Apothecary* a pretence of knowing all our Practice, and thereby abusing the People under Colour of our Authority, as they have so long and so notoriously done, in manifest affront to the Law and to the infinite mischief of the People: But to shew that we do not envy the benefit of our improvements, to any
 legal

legal fair Practiser, we have repositied them in the Dispensary ; thereby likewise to demonstrate that we are not ashamed to submit them to the most severe and impartial Examination. For every legal Practiser in this Town, may if he pleases, make himself a Member of this Society, upon the Terms that others are, which upon the whole, implies no more than to be charitable in his Profession, and not to abuse our *Arcana*, nor prostitute them to those that wou'd ; and upon these easie Conditions, any legal *Physician* may make himself Judge of them.

But whereas the *Apothecaries* pretend we Multiply those *Arcana* ; if by that they mean the daily adding of new ones, as fast as the use of them is discover'd, we take it for an Honour rather than an Objection : Because by every useful new Medicine so added, the Faculty is so much enlarg'd, and something contributed towards the common Benefit of Mankind. But if they mean crowding unnecessary Medicines, or Quantities upon the Patient ; the Insinuation is as false, as the Assertion that follows, viz. *That we always sell them at dear Rates* ; for these are the proper Vices of the *Apothecaries*, for which many Thousands repair to us from them every Year for Relief, and have it. Indeed the contrary of both these is so notorious, that there is not one Secret Medicine kept in the Dispensary, which is not sold at cheaper Rates than any Medicine of that Form in the *Apothecary's* Shop, and given in less Quantities upon occasion. And here the *Apothecaries* have given the World a Specimen of their Ingenuity as well as Manners, in pretending to judge of the Price of Medicines, of which they know neither the Ingredients, nor Composition ; and consequently, cannot judge of the Intrinsic Value ; which if they did, not knowing the Rates set upon them by us, it is an unjustifiable Presumption and Impudence in them, to pretend they are *sold at dear Rates*, or that *in truth*, we do it for *private Gain*.

§. VI. *3dly*, By Vexatious Prosecutions upon pretence of a Clause in their Charter, That none within *London*, or seven Miles compass, shall exercise the Faculty of Physick, unless admitted thereto by the President and College, on penalty of *5 l. per Month*.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

That it is more than a Pretence, the above-recited Clause of the Act of Parliament will shew ; wherein the penalty of Five pounds a Month is laid upon every Unlicens'd Practiser : whereby we may discover the just Concern of the then Government, effectually to prevent all Illegal Practising, by the greatness of the Fine laid ; Five pounds being then perhaps Equivalent to *30 l.* now.

That the College have been far from being Vexatious, may appear from the small Number of Prosecutions ; and the perpetual provocations they have met with to exert their power. For the *Apothecaries*, not content to practise Physick in its utmost Latitude, in all Cases, and upon all Persons that are bold enough to trust them with their Lives ; have been so Insolent, as to oppose the calling of any *Physician* till the Patient is reduc'd to the last Extremity : And then impose a Creature of their own ; thereby usurping to themselves the whole Disposition of the Practice of Physick : Yet so Indulgent have the *Physicians* been to these unthankful Men, that notwithstanding these exorbitant Encroachments upon them, this was the first Instance of their Severity of this kind, as their Council set forth at the Hearing of the present Case ; which according to them, is as follows.

§. VII. That in the Action brought by the College against the now Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, the Case appears to be, That one *Seal*, a poor *Butcher*, being sick, sent to the Plaintiff for Medicines proper for his Distemper, who not being Licensed by the College, without the Advice of a *Physician* and without any Fee for his Advice, at

Seal's

Seal's Request, made up several *Bolus's*, *Electuaries* and *Fuleps*, and them Sold, and deliver'd to him as proper Medicines for his Distemper.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

Thus the *Apothecaries* represent the Case : But the true State of the Fact is as follows ; as is certify'd under *John Seal's* own Hand, a *Butcher in Hungerford-Market* ; and from whom any one that will give himself the trouble, may be satisfy'd with the Truth of it.

May the 15 th. 1704.

“ These are to certify, that I, *John Seal*, being Sick, and
 “ applying my self to this *Mr. Rose* the *Apothecary* for
 “ his Directions and Medicines, in order for my Cure ; had
 “ his Advice, and Medicines from him a Year together :
 “ But was so far from being the better for them, that I was
 “ in a worse Condition than when he first undertook me ;
 “ and after a very expensive Bill of near 50*l.* was forc'd to
 “ apply my self to the Dispensary at the College of *Physicians*,
 “ where I receiv'd my Cure in about Six Weeks time, for
 “ under Forty Shillings Charge in Medicines.

Witness my Hand,

J O H N S E A L.

The Question hereupon rais'd by the *Apothecaries*, is,

§. VIII. Whether this be any offence, or Illegal ? That Judgment having been given in the *Queens-Bench*, against the now Plainriff on a special verdict, he humbly hopes the same shall be reversed for these Reasons.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

Judgment was given as they say, which is the only truth we meet with through this whole Case : yet even here it

is cramped and mutilated ; for they know it makes against them to take notice, that the Judges were *unanimously* of Opinion, after several solemn Arguments, that the Law runs very positive and plain against this Offender.

§. IX. That the Consequence of this Judgment will entirely ruin the Plaintiff in his Trade, and indeed all other Apothecaries, since they can't (if this Judgment be affirm'd) use their professions without the Prescript, or Licence of a Physician.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

If by ruining the *Apothecaries* in their Trade, they mean taking from them the Liberty of prescribing ; it is granted, that the Consequences of this Judgment rightly pursu'd, would do so. But it does not thence follow, that it would take away from them the Exercise of any lawful Branch of their Trade. The very Reason given in their Charter for the separating them from the Grocers Company, shews, what their whole and sole Business was ; namely, to make, compound and sell good and wholesome Medicines : But they were neither allowed, or supposed, to prescribe or direct the Use of them ; but to prepare them, and make them ready for prescription, according to the known Forms ; or after the particular Prescript of the Physician. This Charter was procured for them by two Physicians, Doctor *Miyerne* and Doctor *Atkins*, in opposition to divers persons, who not being of approv'd Skill and Integrity, impos'd upon the people unwholesome and ill prepared Medicines. But, that they should direct Physick to be taken without the *Prescript or Licence of a Physician*, was never supposed nor intended : For their own Charter contains a provisional Clause for maintaining all the Privileges of the College of Physicians whole and entire ; the principal of which privileges was, to have the sole power of prescribing or directing Medicines, and licensing, after Examination, others to do so.

It would be a gross absurdity to suppose that Physicians, who had the sole Exercise of the Faculty in their hands by Law, should petition to let others into the Exercise of their part, which was so well secured to themselves : or, that they, who were at that time no small Number in and about this Town, should desire to put 114 Men, who were used before to attend them as their Servants, upon the same foot and level with themselves.

§. X. That the constant Use and Practice which has always been with the Apothecary, shall, as we humbly hope, be judged the best Expounder of this Charter : And that selling a few *Lozenges*, or a small *Electuary*, to any asking for a Remedy for a Cold, or in other ordinary or common Cases, or where the Medicine has known and certain Effects, may not be deem'd unlawful, or Practising as a Physician, when no Fee is taken or demanded for the same.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

To use their own Expression, the *Constant Use and Practice* has NOT always been with the *Apothecary*. For at their first Incorporation, they were as humble and mean as now they are proud and presuming; They were content with the lawful Exercise of their Trade, which was the making up and selling those Medicines which were prescribed by the Physicians; or serving Customers, with any Medicine called for by name, as other Tradesmen do: and the profit of this was sufficient to maintain 114 of them according to their Rank and Education. But since they increased in pride and in number, they have been forced to have recourse to unwarrantable profits and practices, and to usurp, and impose on the people, under pretence of Skill, which they have not, as well as to exact upon them prices for their Medicines, which their Predecessors could never dream of.

These Encroachments have been so gradual; and were at

first so modest, that the People were not aware, nor the *Physicians* jealous of them. We don't mean hereby the selling a few Lozenges, or other such Medicines of known and certain Effect, when demanded of them by their Customers by their proper Names. This was a practice which perhaps, tho' not allow'd of by any Law, yet was conniv'd at as innocent by those whose Power, as well as Interest, it was to put the Laws relating to such things in Execution; and is not that we know of excepted against to this day.

But under pretence of selling Medicines to any that ask for them in ordinary and common Cases, the *Apothecaries* have taken upon them to advise in all manner of Cases even the most dangerous, to the exclusion of the *Physicians*, till the danger of the Case puts them in mind of calling in some legal Practiser to skreen them from the Law. But granting they have too long abused the indulgence of the *Physicians*, their modest Petition is, that their frequent and early Violations of the Law may serve for the best Exposition of the Law against them; which is just as reasonable, as that a notorious Pick-pocket upon his Tryal should be allow'd to plead his long Use of his Slight for his Justification, and that the Law against those kind of Offenders might be superseded by his long impunity.

And here they offer a Qualification, and are pleased to tell the most Honourable the House of Lords, what they would have taken for Law, *viz.* That the taking and demanding of Fees only may be deem'd unlawful, and practising as a *Physician*. This is the Trap in which unwary People are taken: they think so much is sav'd by the sole use of the *Apothecary*, as they imagine must otherwise have been given to a *Physician*. And perhaps there might be something in this, if there were any easie and equitable Method of Taxing the *Apothecaries* Bills: but that remedy being wanting, they have it in their Power (which they seldom fail to use) to pay themselves at discretion for their attendance, by the rates they set upon their Medicines in their Bills: and how largely they do it, may ap-

appear from the Case under Consideration, where this *Seal* was left by *Rose* in a worse Condition than he found him, after having squeez'd out of him about fifty pounds; and who upon application to a *Physician* of the Dispensary, had a perfect Cure there for less than forty Shillings expence in Medicines.

We have not pickt out this Case to shew the Conscience and Skill of the *Apothecaries*: but have taken it, because it is the Case upon which the question is rais'd: For we have many hundred more as extravagant, some of which may come hereafter to be try'd. And here we cannot but take Notice of the irremediable hardships poor People lye under by the *Apothecaries*: who often sue them for extravagant Bills, and are allow'd to justify those Bills by the Oath of their own Servants, that these are the usual rates: which justly tax'd, wou'd admit of an abatement of two parts in three, and still include a large Consideration for their Attendance, besides a Profit much above that of any Shopkeeper whatever.

§. XI. That the Physicians by straining an Act made so long ago, may not be enabled to monopolize all manner of Physick solely to themselves; and the rather, for that such a Construction will not only be the undoing of the *Apothecaries*, but also

OBSERVATION.

It was judiciously, as well as wittily observ'd by the late Duke of *Buckingham*, that Laws were not like Women; the worse to be lik'd for being old. Those Acts which settle and adjust the Right of practising Physick, were made in times when the common Safety and Welfare of the People, seems to have been much better considered, than it has ordinarily been of late. And the Reason set forth in the several Charters and Acts, was the necessary care of the Lives and Health of the People in general, when ignorant Quacks and *Apothecaries* were not so numerous as at present.

And,

And however that concurrent Judgment and Authority may fall into Contempt with some people, they were founded upon Reasons that remain unanswerable to this Day. Nor has the greater Modesty or Sufficiency of the *Apothecaries* since given any just ground to take off those Restrictions, that were then found so necessary to be laid upon them.

As for the Accusation of *straining* those Acts, it is a rude Reflection upon the Judges, rather than upon the *Physicians*: who had just provocation, to ask the Protection of the Law for their legal Privileges, which have been so openly, and so insolently invaded for many Years last past. The unanimous Judgment of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, is a sufficient Vindication of the College from straining the Law; and for the Honour of those Judges it must be confessed, that if that Law could not bear the Construction they put upon it, it could bear none at all. For what Case could be within it, if not the present? *Rose* was not only unexamined and *unlicensed*, but apparently *ignorant*, in that he did nothing towards the Cure of *Seal* in a Years Physicking of him, when a Physician of the College perfectly cur'd him in six Weeks. The Case was not *sudden*, when it lasted a Twelvemonth. It was not *charitable*, when *Rose* exacted near 50*l.* of *Seal*, and arrested him for part of the Money, when he was not able to pay it all. And if it was a *slight* Case, the greater Fool or Knave was *Rose*, not to cure it. And if any shall go about to exclude *Rose's* Case out of the Act, only because other Cases (quite different from *Rose's*) may be put (*as selling a few Lozenges, or a small Electuary, &c.*) wherein it might be severe to execute the Act, he may by the same Art elude all penal Statutes, whatsoever.

But the *Apothecaries* allege in mitigation of the Law, that a true Construction of it must be their undoing: As if those very Conditions upon which they were incorporated, and by which they enjoy all the Privileges they have as *Apothecaries*, must needs ruin that very Trade to which they give

give Being: Which is such an Absurdity, as none but Men of unparallel'd Assurance, could have the hardiness to assert. And here they plainly shew, that an unrestrain'd Liberty of Practice is that wherein they place the Essence of their Trade. For this Construction does not at all affect them, in the making and selling of Medicines, which is the proper and sole Business of their Trade, when legally exercised; but it debars them from prescribing and advising the Use of Medicines, and judging of Cases; a Practice which they have usurpt of late, almost to the Exclusion of *Physicians*. And here we may appeal to any impartial Man, *Who aims at the Monopoly?* He that *Advises, Makes and Sells Medicines*; or he that *Prescribes only*, and is desirous to reserve that Branch to himself, which the Law of the Land as well as Reason, has made his sole Right?

When the Charter for separating the *Apothecaries* from the *Grocers* was granted, the bare Making and Compounding of Medicines according to the *Physicians* Directions, was thought a Task of so much Difficulty, as to require, that some Persons who had been most us'd to it, should be set apart for it: Because in the promiscuous Liberty of the *Grocer* and *Apothecary*, dangerous Mistakes were made, thro' the Unskillfulness of those that often took upon them to compound from the Prescriptions of *Physicians*, without a sufficient acquaintance with the manner and method of making Medicines, which were sometimes referr'd to by very short Directions in *Physicians* Bills, upon supposition that constant use had made them familiar.

But it was not in those days suppos'd, that weighing, pounding, sifting and mixing of Drugs was sufficient to make them to judge of their use, and to distinguish Distempers, with all the variety of symptoms; and to know which were inseparable, and which were contingent; and when a Disease was simple, and when complicated: Nor does it appear that the Practice which the *Apothecaries* have since usurpt, has made them more able than they were, tho' it has made them much more presuming.

It

It is requisite that the Person who pretends to a rational Practice, should be very well vers'd in natural Philosophy, and know as much at least of the Movements of Nature as has been communicated to the Publick, if he has not been able to make improvements of his own : That he should be well acquainted with the Animal Systeme, and be able to account for all the vital Actions and whatever may impede them : in order to which he must not only know the Structure and mutual Correspondence of the Vessels ; but the Nature of the Liquors which circulate thro' them, their several Motions, the velocity of them, and be able thereupon to judge of the Causes that obstruct or destroy their several Actions, and from thence (if no more will be allow'd) to *conjecture* by what proper Instruments the natural State and Function of these Parts is to be restor'd. To do this with any success, he ought, not only to be acquainted with the external face of Medicines and the Manner of mixing (which contains the whole skill of the *Apothecary*) but to know the certain Effects of them, so far as they have been observ'd : and to be acquainted with the constituent Parts of them, and able to distinguish wherein their Vertue consists ; at least as far as plain and sensible discovery will warrant.

Notwithstanding all this, we must and do confess, that our Discoveries have not been pusht so far, but that many things are only to be reacht by probable conjecture ; which perhaps Industry and the Inquiry of learn'd Men may in time render more evident ; as experience shews us by the Discoveries and Improvements that are daily made. Nor is this any Objection to our Art, which we own to be yet very Imperfect ; and know not when it shall arrive to its perfection : For the extent of it is infinite. All Nature falls under the consideration of a *Physician* ; he that knows most of it, is the best : And perhaps humane Knowledge is so limited, that the Subject of our Art is not to be comprehended by any Mortal in its full extent. I say, this is so far from being an Argument against us, that it is the very best that could be given for

us : for if it be so difficult for the most enlightned Man in many cases to make a certain Judgment; how much more must it be so for those whose Education has left them wholly Illiterate, and destitute of those means that are necessary for the forming of a right Judgment where it may be given? Let then any indifferent person judge, whether one that is from his youth instituted in the Knowledge of natural Bodies, and exercis'd in the *Analysis* of all sorts of 'em whether Animal, Vegetative, or Mineral; or one that is only us'd to weigh, break to pieces some few of them in a Mortar, and mix them together by the direction of the former; be best qualified to judge of the Cases that come before them, and to direct the necessary means for their Cure.

If then a due Observation of the Law must ruin the *Apothecaries*; and a Neglect of it, the whole Faculty of *Physick*: let the World decide, which is most for their welfare to support.

§. XII. 1. A Tax on the Nobility and Gentry, who in the slightest Cases, even for their Servants, can't then have any kind of Medicines, without consulting and giving a Fee to one of the College.

§. XIII. 2. An Oppression to the poorer Families not able to go to the Charge of a Fee; the suppressing of the *Apothecaries* being to deprive such poor People and Families of all manner of Assistance in their Necessities.

§. XIV. 3. A certain Prejudice to all Sick Persons on sudden Accidents, and new Symptoms arising, especially in Acute Diseases, and in the Night, wherein if the *Apothecary* is called, and shall dare to apply the least Remedy, he runs the hazard of being ruined, or the Patient the danger of being lost.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

These two first Allegations are so false, that the *Dispensaries* were erected on purpose to relieve people of all Ranks and Conditions from the Oppression and Exactions which the Method of practising *Physick* then unavoidably submitted them to. For whilst the *Apothecaries* had the sole dispensing of Medicines, whether by their own advice or a *Physician's*; it was Impossible to regulate those exorbitant Rates which they set upon their Medicines; and though the *Physicians* did generously offer to give their advice *gratis* to all poor People and Servants, yet their Charity was for a time defeated, because the *Apothecaries* would not agree to any limitation of gain; and they had then no other place to resort to for Medicines: So that they know the want of Charity which they reproach us with, lies at their own door. It is sufficiently Notorious, that the *Physicians* in general are not backward in giving their advice *gratis* to Servants in those Families where they are employed by the Masters, when they have occasion. But if there be any amongst them, that are obnoxious to this reproach, 'tis well known they are the Men whom the *Apothecaries* most affect to cry up, and whom as they say, *they mention with Honour and Respect*.

As for poor Families, the *Dispensaries* alone could furnish us with fifty thousand Witnesses, that we are careful of them even to our expence, without any Consideration for it. And to satisfy all mankind of the truth of this, we are willing to put the Government of our Charity into the hands of any persons of Honour and Integrity, who will take upon themselves that trouble, and, as in the Hospitals, receive and pay all: And if any profit arise, the same Persons shall have the disposal of it, so as may best serve the ends of this Charity.

The World would think us mad, if we should seriously ask them, Who lays the greater Tax upon the people, the *Apothecaries* who will not let the poorest Wretch have any thing, without an extravagant gain; or the Dispensary *Physician*, who gives his advice *Gratis* to all poor People and Servants, and furnishes them with Medicines at the Intrinsic Value of the Drugs and Labour? But the true ground of the *Apothecaries* irreconcilable quarrel to the Dispensaries, is, that these hinder them from grinding the faces of innumerable Poor, and sometimes let Persons of better substance see, how grievously they are impos'd on by the *Apothecaries* in the Price of Medicines: By which in most Cases their Profit more than doubles the Customary Fees of a legal *Physician*.

This will readily appear to any Man that has a Family, upon examination of his *Apothecary's* yearly Bill; for deducting fifteen Shillings in the pound, which is a very moderate Computation of the overcharge in their Bills, he will find how much might have been allow'd for a *Physician's* attendance, and how much sav'd, when that was honourably paid. Which might well put Masters of large Families in mind of reviving the ancient practice of retaining Physicians by annual Salaries, whereby not only the charge would be less, but much better advice would be given to the Sick, than now they have.

As for sudden Cases, wherein a *Physician* cannot Conveniently be called in time, they are in no danger: for as necessity requires it, so no *Physician* ever objected against it: But certainly no persons within the Bills of Mortality live so far from a *Physician*, as not to be able to call one in four and Twenty hours time, after which if the *Apothecary* persists to presume upon his own Judgment alone, he has no right to plead the suddenness of the Case.

And now having done with the *Case*, and as 'tis presum'd, sufficiently shew'd it to be wholly *mis-represented*; we must beg leave to make a short observation upon the *Prayer*, which is this :

For all which and several other Errors in the Record, it is most humbly pray'd, That your Lordships will be pleased to Reverse the Judgment. Sam. Dod.

What Errors *Sam. Dod* did find in the *Record*, we know not: but if he found as many, as appear to be in this *Case* as sign'd by him, we wonder not if he carry'd the Cause for his Client. But if alledging [*several other Errors in the Record*] be only words of course, as we conceive; and all the Arguments for a Reversal were to be taken from the *Case*, and the *Case* be altogether false, and in several particulars *scandalous*, (as in the third and fifth paragraphs) though under-written by *Sam. Dod*; we think Mr. *Dod* and his Client guilty of the greatest abuse that was ever offer'd to the most honourable House of Lords, and must leave them to their Lordships Judgment.

To conclude, We expect the Clamours of the *Apothecaries*; and that they should tell the World, That they are Masters of our whole Practice, by having our Bills upon their Files; That what is said, is the Result of the Malice of a few People only, who want Business; That the greatest *Physicians* whom they honour, are of their side; That it will be hard to ruine a great Number of Families, who subsist by Practice, as *Apothecaries*. But if it do appear to the Publick, that this Practice is a Cheat, contrary to Law, contrary to Reason, contrary to the Health of their Bodies, and contrary to the Interest of their Purses; That the *Apothecaries* sophisticate Medicines; that they frequently substitute one thing for another injudiciously, and without Warrant; and that they are Oppressors in their Bills: It is hop'd, that what they shall say of the Persons concern'd

in

in this Answer will make no Impression upon any Man : For we do here protest, that if they (or the Physicians *whom they honour*) are able to shew us any Injustice done in these Observations upon their C A S E, we are ready to retract it as publickly as we have done it; and therefore challenge them to shew it : Which if they do not, the World will have reason to conclude from their Silence in publick, that what they vent to the contrary in private, is false and Scandalous, and receive them accordingly.

And, a little to check the Vanity and Presumption of a Practising Apothecary, we shall add the Opinion (not of a Physician, but) of the Prince of Philosophers, concerning such an Animal.

Σ Ω. Εἴ τις προσελθὼν πρὸς ἑταῖρῳ συ Ἐρυξιμάχῳ, ἢ πρὸς πατρί αὐτοῦ Ἀκκεμῑῳ, ἔποιε ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐπίσταμαι τοιαῦτ' ἅτλα σώμασι προσφέρειν, ὥστε θερμαίνειν τε εἰὰν βέλταμαι καὶ ψύχειν καὶ εἰὰν μὲν δόξῃ μοι, ἐμὴν ποιῶν· εἰὰν δ' αὖ, κάτω διαγῶρῃ, καὶ ἄλλα πάμπολλα τοιαῦτα· καὶ ἐπισάμενθ' αὐτὰ, ἀξιῶ ἰατρὸς εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλον ποιῆν ἢ ἐν τῇ τέττων ἐπισήμην παραδῶ· τί εἰ οἷα ἀνύσαντας ἠπῶν; Φ Α Ι. Τί δ' ἄλλο γὰρ ἢ ἐρεσθαι καὶ περσπεύεσθαι καὶ ἔσιναι δ' ἄ, καὶ ὁπότε ἔκαστα τέττων ποιῶν, καὶ μέχρις ὁπόσῃ. Σ Ω. Εἰ εἴη ἔποιε ὅτι, Οὐδ' αὖ μῶ; ἀλλ' ἀξιῶ καὶ ταῦτα παρ' ἐμὲ μαθόντα, αὐτὸν οἶντ' ἐμὲ ποιῆν ἂν ἐρωτᾷ; Φ Α Ι. Εἴποι ἂν, εἴμαι, ὅτι μαινεται ἀνδραποθεῖν, καὶ ἐκ βιβλίου ποθέν ἀκύνται, ἢ πετυχῶν Φαρμακείοις, ἰατρὸς οἶεται γενέσθαι, ἐδὲν ἐπ' αὐτῶν τὴ τέχνης. Platon. Phædr.

Which (lest they may not understand it) we will let them into the meaning of.

Socrat. If any one should come to your Acquaintance *Eryximachus*, or to his Father *Acumenus*, and should brag to them, I know the Use of Medicines so well, and can so apply them to the Body, as to make it hot or cold, when I please. I know likewise what will Vomit and what will Purge, or indeed provoke any other Evacuation : And understanding these things, surely I may very well set up for a Physician, and be able also to instruct even my Apprentices in the whole Mystery of Physick : How, do you think, would

would they answer him? *Phædr.* How should they, but by asking him whether he likewise understood to whom or in what Cases, and when, and in what proportion, every one of these things is to be given? *Socrat.* But if he shall own his Ignorance as to these Circumstances, and shall turn it off by saying, that those that will trouble themselves with these Niceties, must have recourse to Men that have been educated in the way of considering them: but for his part he perfectly understands what he told them, which he thinks very sufficient to make any Man a Physician: What would they answer him? *Phædr.* What, but that the Man was certainly mad, who upon the pretence of Receipt-Books, Physicians Bills, or for having been present at their Cures, thinks he is presently become a Physician; when for want of a proper Education, he can have no true Understanding of the Art.

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A Short Account of divers Falsehoods contained in a Pamphlet lately Publish'd, entituled, The Censor censur'd, &c.

Scribbling and Lying is so common an Infirmary, as well amongst Fools as Knaves, that it would be a Labour as ridiculous as fruitless to guess at one so obscure as the Author of this LIBELL. He bears only the two grand Generical Marks of Fool and Knave; Fool, for his Nonsense; and Knave, for his Lying; and has not Merit enough of any kind to distinguish him from the Common Herd. The Reader must not therefore expect a Particular Answer to all that he has *ignorantly* and *impudently* advanced: For besides that it deserves it not, every Particular is answer'd in the Observations on the foregoing Case; the First Impression of which was out a considerable time before this *Scandalous Libel*; and this second Printed, tho' not Publish'd. Much less will the Reader expect that the Author should be personally consider'd. He does well to keep himself in Obscurity, and thereby stave off that Contempt from those who do not personally know him, which probably he already meets with from all those that do.

But since in his Introduction he has pretended to Integrity and Honesty, all the pains we shall be at, shall be to shew the Measure of his Veracity; which will appear to be such, as an *Irish* Evidence would blush to be tax'd with.

As first, his Pretence, that a Quarrel betwixt Dr. Goodall, Dr. Morton, Dr. Burwell and a particular Apothecary with whom they lodg'd their *Nostrums*, gave Rise to the Dispensaries, is an impudent Lye; for it was founded upon the Request of the Committee of the City; and the Dispensation of the Medicines was first offer'd to the Apothecaries by the Physicians, which they rejected. *Vide Observations upon Rose's Case*, Page 12.

2dly, His Assertion, that as this Quarrel was begun about the Profit of *Nostrums*, so this Profit of *Nostrums* is the sole Reason of our Adherence to the Dispensary; and particularly that a Preparation of the Jesuits-Bark is sold under the Name of a *Bezoartick Extract*, at forty Shillings an Ounce, is as frontless a Calumny as the former: For neither do we sell any Preparation of the Bark at above a quarter that Price; (and that is the *Extract* of it, to the making of an Ounce whereof more than half a pound of the Bark is necessary) nor do we keep, sell, or prescribe any Medicine by that Name he mentions, nor any other Medicine of any kind or form, at that price. For what reasons we use such private Medicines, *Vide foregoing Case*, Pag. 14.

3dly, To shew his Skill in the College Affairs, he has pitch'd upon Five Men to *stem the Torrent of the Faction*, (as he calls it;) the first of which never comes near the College, and Two others never were Members. These same Persons he is pleas'd to expect strange Discoveries in Physick from, tho' none of them ever yet wrote one Line in their Faculty for the Press, and some of them are known to be incapable of doing it: Yet these are the Men who in his Esteem are to match Harvy, Glisson, Willis, Ent, Sydenham, &c. But he professes himself to be neither Doctor nor Apothecary; and therefore we may allow it to be as good a Judgment as he was capable of making.

4thly, He thinks fit roundly to affirm at random, That the Dispensaries are fallen under the *Odium* of the People for Exaction, and that they are now sinking, and supported only by Dr. *Pit*. If it were proper, in answer to a Mercenary Scoundrel (for that is the only Name that himself does not deny to be his due) to produce the Certificates of those who have been reliev'd at the Dispensaries, we cou'd shew many Thousands ; the Number of which daily increases by great Proportions, as the Books will shew. But the single Case of *Seal* before recited, is sufficient to shew the difference betwixt us and the Apothecaries in point of Exaction. *Vide* Page 17, &c.

As for the Support afforded to it by Dr. *Pit*, it is no more than what divers others do in as eminent a Degree. It must be confest, that the Doctor has shewn a great deal of commendable Zeal in an honest Cause, and more perhaps than those that are embark'd on the same Bottom have desired from him. Not that they think any thing that he has said concerning the Practice of the Dispensary, to be untrue ; but because in Matters of private Practice, into which the Doctor sometimes launches, others may think in some particulars differently from him, and not condemn or approve every thing that he condemns or approves. Therefore if the Practice of some Physicians of the Dispensary be not found in every thing to square with the Doctor's Notions, neither he nor they are to be blam'd. He speaks according to his Opinion, and they act according to theirs : For which reason *Pearl*, and *Bezoar*, and divers other Medicines not generally us'd, are kept in the Dispensary for the service of those that still have an Opinion of them. But the *Hireling-Advocate* of the Apothecaries is grossly mistaken, if he thinks that Dr. *Pit* was employ'd by the Physicians of the Dispensary to speak their common sense. The Doctor has with a great deal of honest Freedom, spoke his own Thoughts, which contain abundance of unquestionable Truths, neces-

fary to be known by the People; and there is no doubt but he is able to vindicate his own Reputation, to the Confusion of Twenty such low Scriblers as this.

5thly, He is pleas'd to give us a large Encomium of the Apothecaries for their Learning and deep Enquiries into Nature; and affirms with a great deal of Confidence, that they are most of them consummate Grecians and Philosophers; and that on the contrary, the Students of Physick in the Universities are generally *Rakes* and *Voluptuaries*.

It had been happy for him, if to back this Assertion, he could have instanced in any useful Work publish'd, or Discovery made by an Apothecary, by which we might have judg'd of their Progress in Learning, or the Success of their Experiments. But in that he is very unlucky; for he pitches upon Mr. Ray, Mr. Doody, Mr. Pettiver, and Mr. Rand, as Instances of the great Application of the Apothecaries to Natural Knowledge. But Mr. Ray and Mr. Rand are out of the Question; they are *Rakes of the University Education*, that have no relation to the Profession of an Apothecary; the first a Sober Divine, the latter an honest poor Man that had spent his time more usefully perhaps to himself in any thing else, than in walking the Apothecaries up and down to so little Advantage. But to come close to the Question, I suppose Mr. Doody and Mr. Pettiver to be Men of Honesty and Probity; and therefore would ask them what notable Improvements of Medicine they have made from their Skill in Botany? I dare be confident they would answer, None; at least, I am sure their printed Works afford none: And so much for the Education of Apothecaries. Concerning which *Vide* Observations, p. 23.

6thly, He affirms that the Apothecaries never take nor expect Fees.

To this we answer, That generally indeed they do not; because they know they will not be given: But then they make themselves ample amends in their Bills. But it is an odd sort of Logick that this Whiffler uses, to infer from their not taking Fees, that they lie under no Temptation of multiplying Medicines, or cramming the Patients with unnecessary Physick. A Man that reasons right, would infer just the contrary, That since he could not take Fees, he wou'd make himself satisfaction out of the Physick. But of this, *Vide* Page 20. His Assertion however, is not universally true as it is put: For many of them do expect, and often take Fees, which upon occasion can be prov'd.

Here we must take notice of an extraordinary piece of Ignorance in this Scribler. He has heard us blame the Exactions of the Apothecaries in dividing Electuaries into a great many Boles, and charging every one of them distinct at near the price of the whole; and thereupon he conceits that we are out of love with the Form of Boles: and in that Conceit takes abundance of unnecessary pains to prove the Use of Boles upon us, which none of us ever disapproved or scrupled. But he slips over the Knavery of the Apothecaries, in delivering and charging that in single Boles, which was order'd in an Electuary, to prevent that Charge.

We shou'd here make some Reply to the Account he gives of the Chalybeate Infusion with Ambergriese, and sold by a Physician at five pounds a Quart; but since he names neither Physician, Patient, nor Apothecary, to whom the Price was referr'd, we know not how to inquire into the Fact; and shall look upon it as a Forgery, like the rest, till he names them.

There remain two things more to be reply'd to, in one of which he has had the Impudence to vouch the Queen to a Lye; which is, that the Physicians of the Dispensary made Application to her Majesty to furnish Medicines for

the use of the whole Army ; which if it had been true, had been but a generous Offer ; but as it is reported by him, is a down-right Lye.

The Fact, which he has improv'd into a desire of making Medicines for the whole Army, is this : The Earl of *Peterborough* having in a Vomiting of Blood, had by the Advice of a Physician of the Dispensary, his Medicines from thence, and being cured of it by those Medicines for the Expence of about five or six shillings, was thereby convinc'd both of the Goodness and Cheapness of the Medicines at the Dispensary : Upon which afterwards, being appointed Governour, &c. of *Jamaica*, and Captain-General of the *West-Indies*, and order'd to take some Forces along with him for the Security of those Parts, His Lordship desir'd, that the Medicines which were allow'd for that Service, might be made at the College Dispensary ; and accordingly obtain'd an Order from her Majesty for that purpose : which was readily comply'd with, and the Medicines made and afforded at such Rates as yielded no Profit to the Dispensaries ; which Medicines, when the Earl's Expedition was laid aside, were otherwise order'd for the Use of the Army and Navy. All this was done without any Application on the part of the Dispensary, and without further Attempt or Consequence.

This is all the Repulse, which he impudently says we met with from the Queen : For though we think our selves bound to obey her Orders, and serve Her in every thing we can ; yet we have not been so forward to pull an unnecessary Trouble upon our selves. But we have heard that a greater Summ was offered to that Noble Earl by an Apothecary, to have the providing of those Medicines, than the Medicines themselves came to at the Dispensary. Perhaps this too may be an Argument of the great Moderation of the Apothecaries Gains, that one of them could afford to bid so high. But it must be according to their Advocate's Logick.

The Last Point is, That the Number of Apothecaries is not increased within these Fifty Years; for which we need do no more than appeal to the Shops in the Streets; as we shall do to the List of the Physicians published by the Authority of the College, for the Number of Legal Physicians about this Town, which he falsely affirms to be Eight Hundred.

When this Scribler shall learn to write nothing but Truth, with good Sense and good Manners, his Zeal for the Apothecaries may deserve to be further considered; but till then, let him lie under as much Contempt as he does Obscurity.

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Dr. Jacobus Hutton
Dr. Martin Lister
Dr. Robert Pitt
Dr. Edmund Dickinson
Sir Edmund King
Dr. Edward Baynard
Sir Theodore Colladon
Dr. Richard Blackbourne
Dr. Christian Harrel
Dr. Simon Wehman

Dr. George How
Dr. Nathaniel Johnston
Dr. Robert Piers
Dr. Robert Gray
Dr. Richard Smith
Dr. John de la Roche
Dr. Thomas Wain
Dr. John R. Wolfe
Dr. John Harrison
Dr. Hans Sloane

Dr. Samuel Collins
Dr. Peter Barwick
Dr. John Rawlin
Dr. John Clark
Dr. Richard Torbett
Dr. Thomas Alvey
Dr. William Vaughan
Dr. Edward Hulse
Dr. Charles Goodall
Dr. Thomas Fowler
Dr. Walter Harris
Dr. William Briggs
Dr. Walter Mills
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Dr. Richard Darnell
Dr. John Bateman
Dr. William Johnston
Dr. William Davies

A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honourary Fellows, and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

DR. Edw. Brown, *President*.
 Dr. Walter Charleton, *Elect. Cens.*
 Dr. Samuel Collins, *Elect.*
 Dr. Peter Barwick.
 Dr. John Lawson, *Elect.*
 Dr. Josias Clark, *Elect.*
 Dr. Richard Torlesse, *Elect.*
 Dr. Thomas Alvey, *Elect.*
 Dr. William Vaughan.
 Dr. Edward Hulse, *Elect. Trea.*
 Dr. Charles Goodall, *Cens.*
 Dr. Phineas Fowke.
 Dr. Walter Harris.
 Dr. William Briggs.
 Dr. Walter Mills.
 Dr. Edward Tyson.
 Dr. Frederick Slare.
 Dr. Richard Darnelli.
 Dr. John Bateman, *Cens. Regist.*
 Dr. William Johnston.
 Dr. William Dawes.

Dr. Thomas Gill.
 Dr. Richard Robinson.
 Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
 Dr. Martin Lister.
 Dr. Robert Pit.
 Dr. Edmund Dickenson.
 Sir Edmund King.
 Dr. Edward Baynard.
 Sir Theodore Colladon.
 Dr. Richard Blackburne.
 Dr. Christian Harrel.
 Dr. Simon Welman.
 Dr. George How.
 Dr. Nathaniel Johnston.
 Dr. Robert Pierce.
 Dr. Robert Gray.
 Dr. Richard Smith.
 Dr. Joshua le Feure.
 Dr. Thomas Walfsh.
 Dr. John Ratcliff.
 Dr. John Harrison.
 Dr. Hans Sloane.

Sir Richard Blackmore.
 Dr. Tancred Robinson.
 Dr. Richard Carr.
 Dr. John Hutton.
 Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.
 Dr. William Musgrave.
 Dr. Humphrey Ridley.
 Dr. William Gibbons.
 Dr. William Gould.
 Dr. John Hawys.
 Dr. Robert Conny.
 Dr. Samuel Garth.
 Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.
 Dr. William Cole.
 Dr. Salusbury Cade.
 Dr. Denton Nicholas.
 Dr. Humphrey Brook.
 Dr. John Wright.
 Dr. John Woodward, *Cens.*
 Dr. George Colebrook.
 Dr. Gideon Harvey.
 Dr. John Branthwait.
 Sir David Hamilton.

Candidates.

Dr. ---- Coward.
 Dr. John Nicholson.
 Dr. Thomas Hoy.
 Dr. Jos. Gaylard.
 Dr. Richard Adams.
 Dr. Richard Morton.
 Dr. John Wollaston.
 Dr. James Drake.

Honourary Fellows.

Dr. John Windebank.
 Dr. Daniel Cox.
 Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
 Dr. Thomas Gibson.

Licentiates.

Mr. Isaac Chauncy.
 Dr. Christopher Crell.
 Dr. Philip Guide.
 Dr. John Groenvelt.
 Dr. Joshua Palmer.
 Dr. Henry Morelli.
 Mr. John Peche.
 Dr. William Sydenham.
 Dr. John Jones.
 Dr. Charles Nichols.
 Dr. John Deffray.
 Dr. William Grimbaldston.
 Mr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 Mr. John Tyvil.
 Mr. Francis Upton.
 Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Dr. James Maucleer.
 Dr. John Charles.
 Dr. Philip Rose.
 Dr. Thomas Rolfe.
 Dr. William Oliver.
 Dr. Oliver Horseman.
 Mr. Ralph Hickes.
 Dr. Thomas Walker.
 Dr. Judocus Crull.
 Dr. Peter Sylvestre.

Dr. Charles Morton.
 Dr. George Fleming.
 Dr. Stephen Hunt.
 Dr. William Cockburn.
 Mr. Thomas Turberville.

Dr. John Crichton.
 Dr. Richard Short.
 Dr. Abraham Cyprianus.
 Mr. John Colebatch.
 Mr. Roger Kenyon.



S I N I S

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Dr.
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